The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI. QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896. No. 23.

Boots & Shoes.

I have just opened eighteen cases this week. Please call and see them. I have them in all sizes.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

J. A. Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber Shingles Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., —AT— Lowest Prices

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Beauchamp's store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

S. H. COLLINS

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN — HOUSE IN WESTERN part of town. For particulars apply to FRANK AMAS. 21-4

PURE FLAX SEED FOR SALE AT the college. Apply to H. F. BOYCE, Qu'Appelle Station. 19-22

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON SHARES — The whole or part of Sec. 28, Tp. 17, Range 14, west 2d mer. For terms apply to A. WEBSTER, Qu'Appelle Station. 22-25

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR oxen, a span of horses; one horse four years old and one mare five years old. T. G. ATKINSON, 32-17-14, W. 2nd. 19-f

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER FOR GRASSINGTON School District, No. 356, holding a third-class certificate, for a period of three months or more. Applications to be in before the 10th of April. School to be opened on the 15th of April. State salary wanted. 22-f DONALD FRASER, Sec.

NOTICE

A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 p.m., for the purpose of revising the prize list and all other matters in connection with this season's exhibition. A special invitation is extended to those who are in the habit of waiting until the day of exhibition comes off to find fault with the management to attend, at which time the directors will be pleased to adopt any suggestions which may be advantageous. By order, 22-23 J. DOOLITTLE, Sec.-Treas.

BATEMAN & BRETHAUER, FASHIONABLE TAILORS. CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE. Prices Right. Give Us a Call. Newest and Most Fashionable Samples to Select From . . . QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA. 19

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

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OFFICE OF J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

J. H. MacCaul General Insurance Agent, DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT . . . COAL . . . Fresh Mined Blacksmith COAL. BRITISH COLUMBIA —AND— EASTERN LUMBER —OF— ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

N.B.—HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING BOARDS AND SHIP-LAP ..AT.. $16 per Thousand.

PYNY-PECTORAL Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que., report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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—THE—
Qu'Appelle : Progress
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notice of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid nonpareil measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astray, etc., 5 cents per line each insertion.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

A liberal commission allowed to parties willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms. FREDERICK BELL, Editor and Prop.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19 1896.

CREAMERIES.

The scheme propounded by Mr. Watson (Moose Jaw), to be seen in another column, seems to be a good one. He proposes that the Government should grant $10,000 to be divided among a certain number of creameries in the Northwest, the same to be operated by the Government in a similar manner to what is now done in Moose Jaw, the Government providing tubs and the manufacturer for 4c per pound; further more, providing cold storage and the highest and best market, at the same time making a commensurate advance to the patron, thus putting him in the position of not requiring to ask credit, which is itself a matter of great importance. Where it would be the greatest advantage to Qu'Appelle is, that a repetition of last year's misfortunes would be avoided. As the Government is in a position to hold for a rise in the market and not be compelled to sell when the market would be low as had to be done last year. Some think that this district would not be entitled to its share of the proposed grant in consequence of there being a private creamery at this point; this is a mistake, and can be avoided by making an article of the required standard under Government inspection. Would it not then be advisable for our dairymen to consider this matter seriously? All trouble of marketing would be taken out of their hands, the highest price assured and their money guaranteed, to say nothing of the advance.

Readers who sometimes find an item in The Progress that is not to their taste should remember that the editor has a large circle of patrons to serve, whose ideas are widely divergent on many subjects. A paper that was not liberal enough to allow considerable latitude of opinion would have but a small circulation. Futher, the editor expressly disclaims any responsibility for sentiments expressed over the signature of correspondents, and though he sometimes prints things that do not exactly have his approval, they are mild as milk when compared with the things that are surpressed. The contents of the office waste basket would cause an insurrection.

Mr. Muchmoney—I love you for all that I am worth, darling. Miss Budd — That's just what I love you for.—Boston Courier.

You Don't Have to Swear Off says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by C. E. Carthew. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em."

Had the young lady aristocrat who shot and killed the colored boy while stealing her fruit, been the victim and the boy the shootist, What would have been the result? It strikes me there would have been more killing somewhere; as the case stood, however, three hours in jail and a fine of $500 was considered sufficient. Verily, Justice may well have bandaged eyes.

⁂

Fitzsimmons is reported in the New York Herald as having said, "I am in prize-fighting as a business, not because I like it, and intend to conduct my part of it on business principles." That is all very well, straight forward and all the rest of it, but why should a "business" which is only demoralizing and brutalizing exist at all?

⁂

Col. J. Harris recently delivered a lecture at the Imperial Institute, London, England, on the new British trade route to the Pacific. He traced the proposed route on a map from Liverpool to Churchhill Harbor (Hudson Bay), and thence to Sea Falls and Albert Park, joining the Canadian Pacific railway at Calgary. The distance from Port Churchill to Calgary is about 1,000 miles, and a saving of 1,328 miles over the present route from Liverpool to San Francisco and Vancouver would thus be effected, or, in other words, three days would be saved in going to India China, Japan and the Pacific colonies. The London Times says "the necessity for the new railway was insisted upon as a vital and imperial question."

⁂

Skill in hitting a mark in the ordinary sense of the term is all good and right enough, but when such performance brings human life in peril it has a more serious aspect. It appears that at the Aquarium, London, England, Mr. F. Western and M'dlle Diana are doing some wonderful, not to say risky, things in the shooting line. Among many daring feats and prior to the disclosure of the construction of the cuirass, which forms an important item of Western's display, Diana, having placed a rifle on a stand, walks to the other side of the stage, and, after placing on her head two apples, fires with a pistol at the trigger of the rifle, which immediately goes off and the bullet discharged smashes the apples on her head. The coolness and dexterity required to do this are surprising. At the close of the display Western dons the bullet-proof cuirass, and having first shown the power of the penetration possessed by the bullet of a Lee-Metford rifle by firing it at three solid feet of timber, places himself in the same position as M'dlle Diana did when breaking the apples, fires with a pistol at the fixed rifle, and receives the bullet in the cuirass which covers his chest.

McLean Melange.

(From a New Correspondent.)

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of the late Jas. Scott. Being one of Qu'Appelle's most prominent citizens, he will be sadly missed in the community.

The school board of trustees has given out the contract of shingling, plastering and putting the school house in general repair to Mr. C. Barghall, his being the lowest tender.

W. Hyde and J. Cockwell, of Balgonie, were the guests of Messrs. D. and H. Shaw last week. They also paid a visit to the Cowan settlement.

We are glad that another dummy has had his tongue loosened. We would like to hear a few more air their grievances.

Mr. G. Tindall, of Hillside Slope farm, paid the bachelors here a visit last week.

"It's no in titles nor in rank;
It's no in wealth like London bank,
To purchase peace and rest;
It's no in making muckle mair;
It's no in books it's no in lear,
To make us truly blest;
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest."

—Japanese houses, in the larger cities are of one general shape, two storeys high, and put together with a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the building.

DAIRYMEN MEET

Northwest Dairymen Meet and Discuss Matters of Great Importance.

Interesting Papers Read—Synopsis of Scheme for Establishing Creameries.

A meeting in accordance with the published programme re the meetings of the Northwest Dairymen's association, was held in the Council chamber, Qu'Appelle Station, on Saturday, a large number being present.

On the motion of Mr. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Henley, Mr. Sperling, president of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural society, was voted to the chair.

The chairman introduced Mr. Hopkins, who read an admirable paper advocating the establishment of creameries. He said he was in favor of creameries instead of cheese factories because cream can be gathered in sparsely settled districts where it would be impossible to deliver the milk in good condition. Good calves can be raised on skim milk, whereas it is out of the question to do so on whey. There is much less freight to pay on $1 000 worth of good butter than on the same money's worth of cheese. Mr. Hopkins referred to the splendid exhibit of Northwest butter at the Territorial Exhibition, and gave a number of facts of which we may take the following as being of interest: There are ten creameries in the Territories, making in the neighborhood of 500,000 pounds of butter, and nine cheese factories making about half that weight of cheese—only as much as five or six townships in this vast country are capable of producing. In any undertaking the secret of success is right principle properly applied. On what principle did Ontario obtain success? With her 800 cheese factories, and about 200 of them making butter in the winter as well as cheese in the summer, she exports the larger part of $16,000 000 worth of cheese of a quality which commanded the highest price, and this grand result is obtained by applying the principle of co-operation. In the Northwest we shall have in future to depend on the English market, and to suit that market we must make a nice-grained nutty-flavored article. We must lose sight of our own taste and consider the market we are supplying. If our product is inferior it will do little more than pay for manufacture and transportation, if it does as much. It is no longer a question of whether dairying can be made to pay, but how can it be made to pay better? In comparing the Northwest with Ontario we have every reason to be encouraged. If Ontario, with its limited pasturage, could succeed, how much more so should the Northwest with its rich and broad prairies. Prof. Robertson, in behalf of the Dominion government has operated the Moose Jaw creamery during the past two seasons. A plan outlined by Mr. Watson had been largely applied with the best results. It is only a matter of time when every patron will have a separator of his own. The Northwest Dairyman's association has been organized for the purpose of facilitating and advancing the dairying interest of the country. We must not be stationary but keep abreast of the times. To promote the prosperity of the country it is very desirable that our intelligent and ambitious dairymen should come together in council, and by their precept and example, help each other to make the dairy pay. Its mission was to unite the dairymen for mutual instruction and united action, and by creating a healthy public opinion, to stimulate the rank and file of our dairymen to do their best to carry on the work of the dairy intelligently and enthusiastically.

On the request of Mr. Henley, Mr. Hopkins gave a statement of the affairs of the Moose Jaw creamery, stating that the result was most satisfactory, and no doubt would be more so when their cold storage conveniences were improved. A conversation then took place between Mr. Hopkins and several in the audience as to the superiority of hand separators and deep setting, also as to the necessity of providing adequate cold storage.

Mr. Angus Mackay then addressed the meeting and succeeded admirably in putting the audience in good humor. He strongly depreciated the system of keeping inferior cattle, also the system of depending on the prairie grass for feed. Until the 15th of June the grass is not at its best and cows require something else; we can grow everything in greater quantities than they can do in Ontario, with perhaps the exception of clover and corn. Mr. Mackay advocated the more extensive use of silos, and gave some useful advice as to feeding cattle. As to butter, there is no use making it of a poor quality—the days for that had gone by; co-operation is the only means to secure success.

Mr. L. G. Bell, Jr., read a paper on "Milk Elaboration," which will appear in a future issue.

Mr. Watson (Moose Jaw) then propounded the following scheme re the establishing of Government creameries:

Mr. Watson proposes that the Northwest assembly, through the executive, advance $30,000 in three years, or $10,000 a year, to assist in erecting, equipping and placing under thorough government inspection, ten creameries in the Northwest. That the executive advance $2,000 to each creamery; that all creameries shall be erected on a uniform approved plan, being similar in design, and all on the centrifugal cream separating system; that they shall be under government inspection and quasi-government control. Government control to mainly consist of the power to dismiss the butter-maker if the inspector for the Territories would report him as not turning out a first-class article, provided that the directors through favoritism, partiality or other cause refuse to dismiss him. That the company to which the advance is made shall yearly and every year pay into the treasury of the Northwest, interest at 5 per cent on the $2,000 advanced, or $100 per annum. That before any company shall become entitled to the $2,000, they must become incorporated under the Northwest ordinance governing cheese and butter joint stock companies. The milk of 500 cows shall be guaranteed for three years, or an average of 7,500 pounds daily, being at the rate of fifteen pounds, or one and a half gallons of milk per day per cow, or its equivalent in cream, or in milk or cream, or both; that each company shall consist of about 100 patrons to start with and shall pay into the Northwest treasury $500 in advance or $5 for each patron, said $500 to be held in trust by the Northwest executive and expended with the $2,000 in erecting and equipping the creameries; that all new patrons over the original 100 shall pay into the Northwest treasury $5 each, to be held in trust and expended on the advice of the directors in necessary repairs, extensions and improvements; that any further necessary repairs extensions or improvements which the requirements of the case may appear to call for shall be obligatory on the company to provide by an equitable tax on all the patrons, in proportion to the quantity of milk each shall supply, to be deducted from their individual earnings; that the remaining $10,000 shall be expended in assisting existing factories or creameries on an equitable basis, according to their wants, and the extent of the work they are performing, provided they come under government inspection, and bring their buildings and equipments up to the government standard; that the fund thus set apart shall be designated the "Northwest Government Immigration Fund;" that on its passage through the assembly and receiving the assent of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, a request shall be made by resolution of the Northwest assembly, duly passed, on the Dominion government to allot yearly and every year, out of the annual Dominion grant for immigration purposes the sum of $10,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor in Council of the Territories to be expended in the initiation and perpetuation of the above mentioned Northwest assembly plan to induce immigrants to settle in the country by assisting present settlers to become more prosperous; that also by resolution of the Northwest assembly, a request be made on the C.P.R. authorities to make a yearly grant of $2,500 to the aforesaid immigration scheme; that the product of the creameries be under control, as to sale, of Professor Robertson, in conjunction with an appointee of the Northwest executive, and a fund for monthly payment to patrons in the nature of a two-thirds advance on the product be established; that all buttermakers be trained and certificated by Professor Robertson or some other competent authority, and that the creameries be placed under the Northwest exemption act.

Mr. Watson claims that his scheme for ten creameries will practically, with the creameries and cheese factories already in existence, provide for the present needs of the Territories—or at any rate for a start—as under the plan adopted at the Moose Jaw creamery, each creamery near a railroad can be made to cover an area of fifty or sixty by 15 miles, and of fifty or sixty square miles where there are no railroad facilities. He further claims that the present most unsatisfactory and unremunerative system of farm house dairying, with its varying grades of butter, would receive its death blow, and the credit system with it, as the farmers would have cash and not trade; an article of uniform excellence could be placed on the British market, and in five years the Northwest, with regard to creameries, could be placed in a position which it took Ontario thirty years to reach. He further claims that by increasing the prosperity of the farmer, each individual farmer would become as it were a volunteer immigration agent, and the work of filling up the country immensely facilitated.

JOHN HAWKES, acting secretary.

On behalf of E. N. Hopkins, president, and W. Watson, vice-president, Northwest Dairymen's association, and forwarded in accordance with resolutions passed at dairymen's sub-conventions held at Moosomin, Whitewood and Grenfell, Assa., N.W.T.

Mr. J. H. Fraser read a paper on "Mixed Farming and Dairying," which will appear at another time.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C. E. Carthew's.

Russian scientific men have ascertained that out of 597 trees struck by lightning in the forests near Moscow 302 were white poplars. They advise farmers to plant poplars as natural lightning conductors.

INDIAN HEAD ITEMS.

A Few Local and Personal Paragraphs From Our Neighbor Down the Line.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. W. Breen, who had been ailing for some time, died very suddenly on Monday. The disease from which the unfortunate gentleman suffered was diabetes. On Saturday he attended the funeral of the late James Sample, but complained of a slight weakness then; on Monday morning being considerably worse, medical assistance was called in but without avail. The deceased leaves a wife and a number of small children, who have the sincere sympathy of the whole district, to mourn his loss.

A meeting of Reformers was held in the town hall on the 10th inst., for the purpose of choosing officers, when the following were appointed: President, J. Harvey; Vice-President, W. Dickson; 2nd Vice-President, J. K. Welsh; Secretary, H. H. Campkin; Treasurer, G. Lang, jr. A large working committee was also appointed.

A meeting of Indian Head creamery association was held on the 13th inst., when the by-laws drafted by the committee were adopted. A resolution was passed favoring the plan of having cream separators distributed amongst the patrons at their own personal cost.

The Rev. G. H. Dobbin gave a very interesting lecture on Astronomy on the 12th inst. He handled the subject in a masterly manner, and was listened to with marked attention.

Mrs. A. G. Orchard was called east by telegram on Friday night, announcing the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. Harry Burke returned from Ontario on the 15th inst.

(Received too late for last week.)

THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

There's a jolly little paper that is everywhere in sight,
What can be more familiar than the Progress clad in white;
Our spirits it does enlighten and is read by all the town—
The circulation is so high it never can run down.

The social in aid of the Methodist church was held in the town hall on Friday evening when a very enjoyable time was spent, winding up with a grand entertainment at night, and some beautiful singing rendered by Messrs. Shelford and Podham; closed by singing "God Save the Queen." And we wended our way home to the shack with tear stained handkerchiefs.

Mr. John Stephenson is reported to be in a dangerous condition. Some time ago Mr. Stephenson fell on a set of diamond harrows and knocked the skin off his shin which was not looked after in time. His leg is swollen up as far as the hip and will go into the body if not stopped.

Mr. J. Glen and G. Gibson went north last week to Prince Albert, where Mr. Glen has his ranch, they are not expected back for three or four weeks.

Quite a number of the young men of this district intend going west as far as the Kootenay in the spring, among the number are Mr. H. Stutter and wife.

A post card has been received from Mr. Fishleigh; he says he was very successful in Winnipeg with his furnace and was on his way to Ottawa.

We are glad to be able to report that Miss May Spearman is able to be out of bed and is getting strong again.

Froze Both Her Feet.

Mrs. Frank Gates had the misfortune on Tuesday night last to get lost on the prairie and had her feet severely frozen. Mrs. Gates was visiting a neighbor, having driven there with a team of horses. She was delayed in starting home until ten o'clock at night. She trusted to the horses to keep the trail, but they, having been grazing on the prairie for some time previous, wandered off to their usual pasturing place. After driving around for some considerable time she unhitched the team and let one horse go, thinking in that way they would take her home. After riding the other horse part at the time and walking part of the time she reached her home at three o'clock in the morning, but not before her both feet were badly frozen. Mr. and Mrs. Gates had the misfortune about two years ago to have all their household goods destroyed by fire and their many acquaintances will sympathize with them in their new affliction.—Wolseley Echo.

Old, But Good.

In his book, "A Little Tour in America," Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, quotes with unction many specimens of what he regards as typical American humor. When he was in Cincinnati, the thing that most impressed him was the following bit of doggerel, which he heard recited in that city:

Little Willie from his mirror
Sucked the mercury all off,
Thinking in his childish error,
It would cure the whooping cough.
At the funeral Willie's mother
Smartly said to Mrs. Brown:
"'Twas a chilly day for William
When the mercury went down."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT ON TRAINS BOOKSTORES 5c

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QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, March 19, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

SECOND READING AT OTTAWA.

Sir Charles Tupper Justifies the Governments' Course—Six Month's Hoist Moved by Hon. W. Laurier.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of parliament on the 3rd, when Sir Charles Tupper moved the second reading of the Remedial Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tupper in opening, at some length reviewed confederation since its inception down to the present time, and depicted the wonderful growth of Canada. Sir Charles said all these achievements would have been impossible, if consent had not been given to the proposal made by Sir Alexander Galt on behalf of the Protestants of Quebec to protect the rights of minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant. Having read the section of the B. N. A. act, embodying this guarantee, Sir Charles took up the Manitoba act and showed that it contained a similar provision. Having read the terms of the section of the act in question, he continued: "I think it would be impossible to find in the English language terms that would more completely and more easily establish the position that the exclusive right of the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario to legislate in reference to education is not confined to the case in which they have taken away any of the rights enjoyed by any one of these provinces at the time they entered confederation. That is to say, that if it can be shown that any right enjoyed by any province at the time it entered confederation has been invaded, that the rights that were enjoyed until that right, by Protestants or Catholics have been interfered with and removed under the law as it stands upon the statute book, the moment that infringement takes place, the right is transferred ipso facto, from the local legislature, because they hold that exclusive right, subject to the fact that they shall not invade the privileges of the minority to the parliament of the Dominion. (Ministerial applause.) I would not hold that to be an incontrovertible position if I were not fortified by the highest authority in the British Empire—the judicial committee of the privy council.

When we set down in Quebec to form a federal constitution for Canada we had the experience of long years of practice in the United States and we provided that the local legislatures of all the provinces should be restricted to the exercises of such powers as were specially defined by the law as appertaining to them, everything else belonging to the federal government. But it cannot be forgotten that those who take part in controversies between the U. S. and any of the states of the union, those who have cases adjudicated upon involving questions of state against federal rights will too often be apt to believe that the strong party proclivities of the judges have something to do with the decision. Our ultimate court of appeal is to a tribunal which stands apart from and beyond and above anything that touches political questions or considerations in Canada, and therefore you can look to that tribunal with unqualified confidence that the decision it will give is one upon which one and every person can rely.

After quoting from the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council on the appeal of the Manitoba minority, Sir Charles continued: "I think it will be impossible to find language clearer, language more unmistakeable to establish the position that their lordships have taken, that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in the province of Manitoba, have been invaded by the legislation of that province; and as I have said before, the moment that conclusion is arrived at, the power given them under the act exclusively to legislate upon the subject of education is removed and transferred to the Dominion parliament. I think no argument is called for in the face of the emphatic judgment of the privy council, in order to show if the government of Manitoba to exclusively legislate on the question of legislation is raised, that under the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, by the legislation passed by the province of Manitoba they deliberately denuded themselves of the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on the question of education, and no man, I hold, whether legal or layman, can read therein the emphatic statement made by the lords of the judicial committee of the privy council, without arriving at the conclusion that the responsibility and duty were transferred from the legislature and government of Manitoba, and the duty imposed on the central government of the Dominion, and on the parliament of the Dominion to legislate in respect to this case. But it may be said, and I am rather surprised to hear a statement of that kind made, that the law says, "may," and does not say "shall." Is there any member within the sound of my voice who will say that on ground of that kind you will turn your back on a helpless minority who are struggling for their privileges of which they have been deprived by the local government and who will say, Yes, it is quite true that the lords of the judicial committee said we may do it, but they did not say we shall do it, and we intend to leave to suffer in the face of a decision of the highest judicial authority that can be given in the empire. A position of that kind would be unworthy of any government of any civilized country.

The speaker again alluded to the clause insisted upon by Sir A. Galt, which was for protection of all classes, and said that in the present course the Dominion parliament were carrying out the terms set down. Mr. Tupper alluded to Sir Wm. Dawson as favoring the cause and he was not only a Protestant but a Presbyterian of the sternest sect. He said that he also had other expressions of a sinister nature from divines in the Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Sir Charles again alluded to the great strides made by Canada since federation, and compared it with the deplorable condition into which Canada had sunk when she yielded to war of races. Any one lending his hand to promote such was an enemy to the Dominion. He may be acting from the highest and most conscientious principles; he may take the view, as many do, and this is the question of separate schools and that he is opposed to separate schools, and consequently he may wish to defeat this measure that is now proposed by the parliament of Canada, but no man who takes the trouble to examine this question can for a single moment consider that the question of separate schools is at issue at all. It is not a question of separate schools; it is a question of the constitution of the country. Informing this bill, the government, while doing substantial justice to the right of the minority, have been careful to encroach as little as possible upon the local government. No person can read the bill without seeing on the very face of it that it is not proposed that the government of Canada, should take action under even this bill, by the appointment of a board, the appointment of the superintendents, the guarantee that the schools shall be of the same high character as that of the other schools in Manitoba; for before all that is done this bill first proposes to invite the government of the province of Manitoba to take action, and it is only when they refuse and when the unpleasant and disagreeable duty is forced by the act of the imperial parliament upon the Dominion of Canada, that this government proposes in the least degree to interfere in this matter. There is no coercion so far as the Dominion government is concerned. There is a simple, a most easy provision to meet the requirements of these people, whose conscience deprives them of the opportunity of making use of such schools in Manitoba as they are now taxed to sustain. Under these circumstances the government have been compelled to adopt the policy which they have adopted. They have taken that step in the most moderate and temperate manner that was possible to be derived and even down to the present hour they have been open to any suggestion by which the responsibility which is imposed on them under the circumstances. They are open to any suggestion from any quarter, of any means which will remove the necessity of their being compelled to take action of this kind, and having done that I have no hesitation in saying that the government would feel itself unworthy of the position it occupied; that it did not deserve the confidence of that great Liberal-Conservative party, which has enabled it to accomplish so much for Canada, that it was unworthy the confidence of gentlemen on either side of this house, if on a question so momentous, so important and so vital to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada, they were not prepared to lay down office if necessary, nor to refer to the great intelligent electorate of this country for a decision as to whether they had discharged their duty or not. (Great cheering.)

LAURIER'S REPLY.

Hon Mr. Laurier went over the ground thoroughly, taking issue with the government's actions at every turn, and adhering to his declaration that before the federal parliament interfered, there should be a full investigation of the facts—first, as to whether there was a compact; second, as to whether common schools are repugnant to the consciences of Roman Catholics; and thirdly, as to whether the schools of Manitoba are Protestant schools. There was no question as to the right of parliament to interfere by legislation. This was admitted by Manitoba, in a way that expressed an implied agreement, that so soon as the matter was investigated it is prepared to give redress. In the interest of the minority it would have been prudent to have an investigation. Those who proposed to legislate without a commission were the worst enemies of the minority. The government had brought down a half-hearted and faint measure. It could not be satisfactory, even to those who pretended to be friendly to the minority. The measure, moreover, was to be administered by a hostile government. What benefit would accrue to the minority from such legislation? What benefit would they receive from a half-hearted measure? He denied that Manitoba had refused to do justice. It had never been properly approached. Why did not the government approach it in a friendly instead of a haughty spirit? Why did not the government send an ambassador? All means of conciliation should have been exhausted before legislation was proposed. The policy of the opposition. It was the only policy that could remedy the grievance of the minority, and on that policy he would stand or fall. Not many week ago he was told from high quarters that he must support the bill or incur the displeasure of the authorities of his church. Even while these threats were hanging over his head no words of bitterness would be voiced by him against the church. He did not refuse ecclesiastics the right to have a voice in public affairs. As a Liberal of the English school and a British subject he believed that it was the privilege of all classes, whether high or low, to have a voice in the administration of public affairs. It was the right of all to convince but he would always deny that any one had power to dictate even to the lowest. (Loud applause.) In his capacity as leader of a great party, he represented Protestants as well as Catholics. Was he to be dictated to upon grounds which did not apply to the consciences of his Protestant colleagues—so long as he had a seat in the house and occupied his present position, whenever it became his duty to take a stand he would take it, not from a point of view of a Roman Catholic, but upon grounds that will commend themselves to men irrespective of race or creed. So far as this bill is concerned, concluded Mr. Laurier, I have given you my view. I admit that parliament has power to interfere, but that power should not be exercised until the case has been investigated and until all means of conciliation have been exhausted. I therefore move that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read this day six months. (Loud Liberal applause.)

It being 6 o'clock the house took recess.

Clarke Wallace continued the debate after recess, when the galleries were again crowded. He strongly opposed the measure.

Minister of Justice Dickey followed in support of the bill.

The discussion has since been continued by the members.

Mr. Edgar, Liberal, denounced the bill, as did also Mr. Geoffrion, French Liberal.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Amyot, French conservative, supported it.

Mr. Laverque, French Liberal, supported the policy of inquiry, but favored remedial legislation if justice was not ultimately done.

Col. Masson and Hon. Mr. Ives, conservatives, spoke in favor of the proposed legislation.

Mr. F. D. Craig, conservative, while not in sympathy with the pleas of Liberals for delay, inquiry and conciliation, was constrained to vote against remedial legislation.

Sir Hector Langevin informed the house that Mgr Tache had been promised that Catholics of Manitoba should have the privilege of maintaining their own schools preserved to them when negotiations were in progress for the province entering confederation.

Dr. Sproule, conservative, regretted that he had to oppose the government but owed a duty to his country as well as party.

Mr. Beausolei, French Liberal, supported the bill, as it was only doing justice to the minority in conformity with the demands of the constitution.

Mr. Langelier, French Liberal, of Quebec, denounced the bill as a miserable mockery.

Mr. Moncrieff, conservative, of East Lambton, defended the bill, and ridiculed the stand taken by Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Joe. Martin, liberal, of Winnipeg, spoke at some length against the remedial bill. He advocated enquiry into all the facts bearing on the Manitoba school question, as suggested by the Manitoba government, before any legislation was proposed, and claimed the present remedial bill, if passed, would be unconstitutional. He said there could be negotiations for compromise until the remedial order was rescinded.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS COLUMN IS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE YOUNG.

RABBITS AS PETS.

Some Hints to Children How to House and Feed Them.

The first cost of our bunny was eight cents. We got her in summer, a tiny, wee thing about a month old. Just about that time the following spring she was hopping about with a family of thirteen. If you wish to keep rabbits let us give you few hints. Hutches on the grass with wire bottoms should be moved to a clean spot twice daily. A carrot or a quartered swede turnip in the morning and a handful of sweet hay at night should be put into the rack daily if grass is not plentiful. Hutches in the yard should face the south. They should have a lean-to roof fixed up above them, with a spout for the rain water to run off by. The food for rabbits in hutches should be dry and fresh and sweet, whether it be greens or roots. Always let green food be dry and crisp; always wash roots and slice them before giving to rabbits. Remember to keep their hutches clean, and to make up their bed the same as if you were going to live there yourselves. Feed them in the morning before having your own breakfast, and always do it quietly by yourself. Don't keep dogs or cats near, don't bustle about or shout, and be sure to do nothing in a hurry.

How to Float a Lighted Candle.

A very pretty effect may be produced by causing a candle to burn while almost immersed in water in a tumbler. The experiment is very simple:—

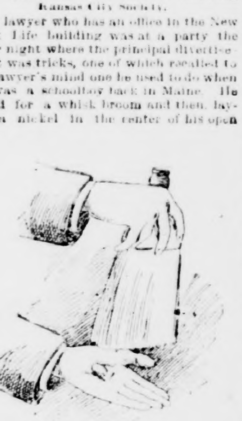
Insert a nail—not too heavy—in the lower end of a short candle in order to make that end heavier, and place the whole in a glass containing enough water to reach the upper end of the candle without wetting the wick. At first thought nothing seems stranger than to expect a candle to be entirely consumed in such a situation; but it is simple enough. As the candle burns it grows lighter and lighter, and rises gradually as it diminishes in length, so that the lighted end always remains above the surface of the water.

Moreover, the outside of the candle, being cooler, will melt much more slowly than usual, and the flame will make a little hollow in the center. This hollow place also helps in making the candle float, and preserves the wick from contact with the water. Thus the candle will continue to burn in its strange candlestick until the wick is entirely consumed.

CAN'T SWEEP OFF THE NICKEL.

A Simple Little Trick Now Amusing Kansas City Society.

A lawyer who has an office in the New York Life building was at a party the other night where the principal divertisement was tricks, one of which recalled to the lawyer's mind one he used to do when he was a schoolboy back in Maine. He called for a whisk broom and then, laying a nickel in the center of his open palm, offered it to anyone in the party who would sweep it off with the broom. One of the conditions was that the broom must be held straight up and the coin swept with the ends of the broom straws.



"Oh, I can do that," said a young woman, and she took the broom and began to sweep at the coin. The harder she swept the tighter the coin stuck to the open palm of the lawyer's hand. One after another, each person at the party tried to sweep off the coin and it was an astonishing thing that the broom would not budge it.

Since then the trick has spread, and at nearly every party some one shows the whisk broom and nickel trick, and it causes no end of wonder and amusement. Any kind of small coin and any kind of whisk broom are all that are needed to show the trick.—Kansas City Star.

Stilts.

I wonder if the boys who love to walk about on stilts, know how necessary they are in some places in France. In the southwest part of that country are large plains called the Landes, which are often flooded in parts with water. In crossing these plains, where the water is not generally deep enough for boats, high stilts are worn most of the time by both men and women, who thus are able to keep their feet dry. They are not held by the hands like the stilts used by boys, but are firmly strapped to the side of the leg, and the person wearing them carries a long pole in his hand, to balance himself and to aid him in walking.

This pole usually has a cross piece on the upper end, like the head of a crutch, and by putting it at a slant on the ground behind him, the person on stilts can sit down on it and rest, looking in the position much like a tripod on a three-legged stool. Men and women may often be seen in that country perched in this way upon high stilts, and knitting, while they watch their sheep. They wear their stilts all day long, putting them on when they go out in the morning, and taking them off only when they return home at night. So used are they to them that they can travel long distances on them without getting tired, and as they are able to take very long steps, they can go much faster than a man on foot.—Ex.

Hypocrisy of the Porte.

The refinement of cruelty appears in this, that the Turkish Government has attempted to cover up its hideous policy by the most colossal lying and hypocrisy. It is true that on September 30, 1895, some hot-headed young Armenians, contrary to the entreaties of the Armenian patriarch and the orders of the police attempted to take a well-worded petition to the Grand Vizier according to a time-honored custom. It is also true that the oppressed mountaineers of Zeitoun drove out a small garrison of Turkish soldiers, whom, however, they treated with humanity. It is likewise true that in various places individual Armenians, in despair, have advocated violent methods. But the universal testimony of impartial foreign eye-witnesses is that, with the above exceptions, the Armenians have given no provocation, and that almost, if not quite all the telegrams purporting to come from the provincial authorities accusing the Armenians of provoking the massacres are sheer fabrications of names and dates. If the Armenians made attacks, where are the Turkish dead?

And the dreadful alternative of Islam or death was offered by those who have dazzled and deceived Europe with Hatti Shereefs and Hatti Humayouns, promulgating civil equality and religious liberty for their Christian subjects.

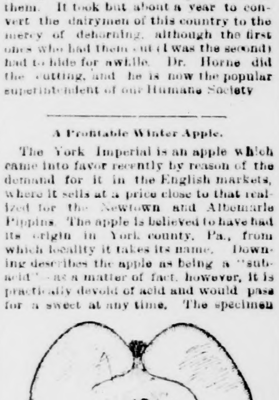
Strangest of all, he who is the head of all authority in Turkey and responsible above any and all others for the cold-blooded massacres and plundering of the past two months, wrote a letter to Lord Salisbury, and pledged his word of honor that the scheme of reforms should be carried out to the letter, at the very moment when he was directing the massacres. And the six great Christian powers of Europe, as well as the United States, still treat this man with infinite courtesy and deference; their representatives still dine at his table, and some of them still receive his decorations.—From "The Massacres in Turkey," in the February Review of Reviews.

The Care of Cows.

C. P. Goodrich has said that hundreds of cows are destroyed every year in his county by having their teats stepped upon by cows beside them, which is a strong argument for having a partition between the cows in the barns. Mr. Woodward, in a recent article, referred to his cow stalls as having a partition between every cow. It seems to me no more important topic has been referred to. I have been milking and caring for cows since I was old enough to squeeze the milk out of an easy old cow. My father ran an all year round dairy for many years of from fifty to sixty cows, carrying his milk nine miles every morning to the cars, which took it to New York city. I was a good milker before I was in my teens. Clean milkers, clean cows and clean stables and the milk properly cared for were requisites for the milk to get to New York city in first-class shape. But of all the devices I like, a stall with a partition bewteen the cows is the best—a box stall just the length of the cow, and from three and a fourth to three and a half feet wide, with a rope drawn behind to keep each cow in her place. The platform can be kept clean with a splint broom. A cow can lie with her head by her side and go to sleep. She has no desire to back into the gutter and bring back filth. In being released, the partition swings and she can leave the stable without soiling a foot. In the stocks a cow could be kept pretty clean if her platform just exactly fitted her length. But oh, the tail! How often the tongs were needed to lift it to the tail holder! A carload of stalls were taken by farmers about here just the other day, which means that hundreds of milch cows will leave their winter quarters next spring with no manure plastered on them. It took but about a year to convert the dairymen of this country to the mercy of dehorning, although the first ones who had them cut (I was the second) had to hide for awhile. Dr. Horne did the cutting, and he is now the popular superintendent of our Humane Society.

A Profitable Winter Apple.

The York Imperial is an apple which came into favor recently by reason of the demand for it in the English markets, where it sells at a price close to that realized for the Newtown and Albemarle Pippins. The apple is believed to have had its origin in York county, Pa., from which locality it takes its name. Downing describes the apple as being a "subacid"—as a matter of fact, however, it is practically devoid of acid and would pass for a sweet at any time. The specimen from which the accompanying photographic picture was made came from the New York experiment station at Geneva, and is doubtless genuine.



CROSS SECTION OF YORK IMPERIAL.

We describe the apple as follows: Fruit medium, oblate oblique, yellowish, a light crimson over a good part of the apple, which is splashed with crimson of a deeper shade. Stalk very short, inserted in a narrow, deep cavity covered with a greenish russet. Calyx closed, in a deep, narrow and irregular basin. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, firm, pleasant, sweet, or nearly so, and very good. The obliqueness of this apple is its most marked characteristic. In almost every specimen, a perpendicular line from the calyx would fall far outside the stem. It is an exquisitely beautiful fruit, and even if of poor quality, would find a ready sale. It is a good keeper, rivaling any of the long keeping sorts. We should think it a good variety to plant for market purpose.

Story of a Bushel of Wheat.

A milling trade organ publishes the following description of the manner in which a bushel of wheat is made to bear a variety of profits:

1. The farmer lives on it—He raises it.
2. The shipper lives on it—He ships it.
3. The elevator man lives on it—He stores it.
4. The Board of Trade man lives on it—He sells it.
5. The miller lives on it—He mills it.
6. The flour dealer lives on it—He sells it.
7. The grocer lives on it—He sells it.
8. The consumer lives on it—He eats it.

They all buy and sell again at a profit except the last man, who pays all the profits the other seven have made.

The only criticism we feel inclined to make on the above, remarks Merchants' Review, is in reference to the seventh item. By far too many grocers sell flour by the barrel at 25 cents to 50 cents profit, barely paying cost of handling, therefore it is too much to say "the grocer lives on it."

COUGHING LEADS TO COFFIN, unless stopped by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The safest and best cure for Coughs, colds and Lung Troubles. Price 25c., all druggists.

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Veryrich? Veryrich—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.

HARSH COUGHS, Heavy Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and Bronchitis are cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The best lung remedy in the world.

"Lane," said her father, "I thought you hated stingy people, and yet your young man—" "Why, pa, who says he is stingy?" "Oh, nobody says so, only I could see he was a little 'near' when I passed through the room."

NO REMEDY cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., so well as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It heals, soothes and strengthens the lungs and throat.

WELL YESTERDAY—DEAD TO-DAY.

Sudden Taking Off by Heart Disease.

That pain in the side, that sense of smothering, that palpitation of the heart, that restiveness rendering it impossible for one to remain long in any one position—these are symptoms of heart disease that should be immediately heeded. And practical heed will be given by securing a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, the most wonderful heart specific that has ever been given to the world. As has been shown frequently in these columns, some of the most desperate cases of heart trouble have been cured by its use.

One dose will relieve in 30 minutes. The remedy is harmless as milk, and it is entirely vegetable.

"My lips are sore, but camphor ice
I will not have," said May.
"Of course 'twould cure them, you see,
'Twould keep the shape away."

Growing Prevalence of Bright's Disease.

Bright's disease shows itself usually in depression of spirits. Life loses its zest. Efforts bring an early fatigue. There is loss of appetite, listlessness, sleep fails to refresh. There may, or may not be pain in the region of the kidneys. It is not only astonishing but alarming, the extent to which this disease is seizing the ablest men of the country. The deceptive nature of the trouble is almost akin to that of consumption. Our dearest friends are carried off with it before we are aware of the nature of their disease. The one salvation is to rid the system of its trouble at its very inception. This is being successfully accomplished by South American Kidney Cure, a medicine that will cure any case of Bright's disease, that has not already signed the death warrant of its victim. It is a medicine that most completely rids the system of those elements that go to constitute this disease, working distinctively on the kidneys.

"I say Bellevue, lend me $10, will you?" "You have struck me at the most unfortunate time of the year, Manchester." "Why so?" "February is the shortest month."

Rheumatism is Still Being Cured in From One to Three Days by South American Rheumatic Cure—More Testimony.

Mr. Z. A. Van Luven, Governor of the County jail, of Napanee, Ont., writes:—"My wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for some time past. The disease attacked the limbs and was drawing them out of shape. The pain was most excruciating. She could not get anything to cure her. Mr. Huffman, druggist of this town, recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. The first few doses gave my wife perfect relief. To day after taking four bottles of the remedy, she is certain that the disease is entirely eradicated from her system and blesses the day she first heard of this remedy."

Oh, let us join and thankful be!
The man who can control
The blizzard signal is not he
Who runs the price of coal.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS OF TWELVE YEARS STANDING.

Cured by Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—An Extraordinary Experience.

Catarrh nearly always leaves its mark after it. These are frequently revealed in deafness of the victim. A case in point is that of Capt. Ben Connor, of 189 Berdely street, Toronto, who was deaf for ten years from catarrh. No medicine or treatment did him any good, until he procured a bottle Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, which gave immediate relief, and continuing to use it, in a short time the deafness was entirely removed. Mr. Connor's friends who knew the extremity of the malady, are loud in their praises of this medicine; and Capt. Connor himself will be only too glad to answer all enquiries concerning his case and remarkable cure.

Watts—There seems to be some truth in the saying that heaven helps those who help themselves. Potts—Of course there is. They are the only kind worth helping.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

It's all right, we suppose, to say that a man is homely enough to stop a train, but he'll find he's not homely enough to stop it if he arrived at the station a minute after it has started.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by all druggists.

The brakeman's "all aboard!" ere long
Will be of little worth,
When from the air ship rings the song,
"Come all get off the earth!"

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

The leap year valentine, they say
(But who shall trust in rumors)
Will bring out Cupid, bright and gay,
Upon a bike, in bloomers.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

Sold by all druggists.

Uncle Hays—'Member the Hawkin boys who ran away to jine a theater company? Aunt Martha—Why, yes!—What's about 'em? Uncle Hays (quietly)—They've walked back.

"How is your daughter getting on with the piano, Numson?" "First-rate. She can play with both hands now. She says she will be able to play with her ear in six months."

HOW A HOME WAS LOST.

THE BITTER EXPERIENCE OF MR. ELWOOD, SR., OF SIMCOE.

Attacked with Neuralgia of the Limbs he Became Helpless and Suffered Intense Agony—Spent His Home in Doctoring with Specialists Without Avail—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Come to the Rescue When Other Means had Failed.

From the Simcoe Reformer.

The many virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have so often been published in the columns of this paper, that they are widely known to the residents of Norfolk county, and it is widely conceded that they have brought joy into more than one household, and their merits are spoken of only in words of praise. In this instance the words are brought directly home to the residents of Simcoe, a gentleman who is glad to testify to the benefit he has received from the use of these pills being a resident of this town. Mr. Wm. Elwood, sr., of Simcoe for about two years, and for years a resident of Fort Erie, a carpenter by trade, is loud in his praise of the benefits he derived from the use of the pills. In an interview with Mr. Elwood, that gentleman told the Reformer, that about eight years ago he was attacked with ulcerated catarrh of the head and throat, and was obliged to quit work, and since that time has not been able to resume his calling. The disease, shortly after he was taken ill, developed into neuralgia of the lower limbs, from which he suffered terrible agony. During his long illness the services of specialists in both Toronto and Buffalo, as well as those of local physicians, both in his former home and Simcoe were called into requisition, but all to no purpose. So bad did he become, and so great were the pains that shot through his limbs, that at times Mr. Elwood had to be held down on his couch. His stomach and bowels were seriously affected, and he was indeed in a deplorable condition. About a year ago he lost the use of his left foot and ankle and was unable to walk around his home without great difficulty. At one time Mr. Elwood was possessed of a good home, but so long was he ill that he spent all his property in the hope of regaining his health. Last fall Mr. Elwood commenced taking Pink Pills, and shortly afterwards began to feel an improvement in his condition. He continued the use of the pills until he had taken thirteen boxes when he regained the use of his foot and ankle and thought he was about cured and discontinued their use. So long had he been a sufferer, however, that it was impossible for him to become convalescent in so short a time. An attack of grippe again brought on the disease, but not by any means so terrible as formerly. Mr. Elwood again commenced taking the pills and is fast regaining his former health and feels certain that the Pink Pills will exterminate all traces of disease from his system. He feels so gratified at what the pills have done for him, that he gladly gave the information to the Reformer for publication in the hope that his experience may be a benefit to some other sufferer.

"WAS UNABLE TO WALK AROUND."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system, and restoring the patient to health and strength. In case of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, they are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

To Heal Mankind.

It is as a healing medicine for all outward sores, ulcers, blotches, skin diseases, cancer, scrofulous sores, etc., that Burdock Blood Bitters has some of its most signal victories over disease. In every case where it has been faithfully tried a clear bright skin and sound whole flesh have resulted.

Here is what Miss Lillie V. Doyle, of Strader's Hill, Ont., says:

For three years I had a very bad breaking out all over my face and went to a doctor who gave me a bottle of medicine which I used but got no benefit. I then went to another doctor who gave me medicine, but as my face kept getting worse I asked him to change the medicine, which he did, but it also failed to do any good, and he told me he could do no more for me.

About three months ago I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and began using it. I soon found my face getting much better, so I got another bottle and used it, and on using the third bottle found my face completely cured. Several others who have followed my advice to try B. B. B. have been cured of similar troubles.

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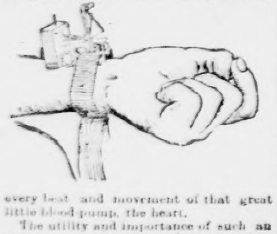
HEART STENOGRAPHY

AN INSTRUMENT WHICH RECORDS THE HEART'S MOVEMENTS.

Strange Action of Stimulants—The Sphygmograph, a Delicate Piece of Mechanism, Writes What the Heart Dictates.

One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and subsequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception.

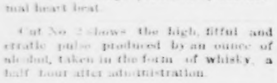
The sphygmograph is an instrument used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine point, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood-pump, the heart.



The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart acts and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we "feel the pulse," manifesting itself by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm swell or wave in the pulse, and vice versa.

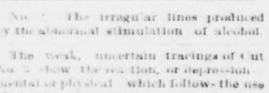
The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the band, in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations, acting on this disc, move a pointed marker held by an armature, up, down and across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism within the instrument. In this manner the irregular tracings, as shown in the cuts below, are produced and make an accurate stenographic record, as it were, of the heart's movements in health and disease, excitement and depression. This written language of the heart is therefore a message containing a detailed description of the status of our physique in general and heart in particular.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine at the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture to medical students called attention to a most important series of these sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from those of Dr. Leuf. Cut No. 1 represents the condition of the pulse in its normal state.



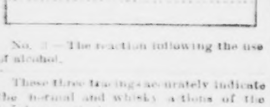
No. 1.—Tracings produced by the normal heart beat.

Cut No. 2 shows the high, fitful and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol, taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.



No. 2.—The irregular lines produced by the abnormal stimulation of alcohol.

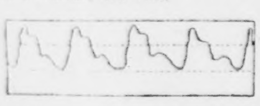
The weak, uncertain tracings of Cut No. 3 show the reaction, or depression—mental or physical—which follows the use of alcohol. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one third its normal strength.



No. 3.—The reaction following the use of alcohol.

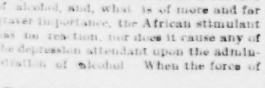
These three tracings accurately indicate the normal and whisky actions of the heart respectively.

Tracings No. 4 and 5 represent the effect of a powerful stimulant tonic made from the African sterculia nut, the standard preparation of which is the Vino Kolafra of the drug stores made by Johnson & Johnson, New York.



No. 4.—Stimulation produced by Vino Kolafra—lines regular and high.

As shown by the tracings in No. 4, Vino Kolafra produces a regular and even degree of stimulation, sustaining perfectly the increased tone and intensity of the pulsation produced by the heartbeat. It does not plunge and jump in a wild increase of stimulation as in the case of alcohol, and, what is of more and far graver importance, the African stimulant has no reaction, nor does it cause any of the depression attendant upon the administration of alcohol. When the force of the drug is spent the pulse gradually decreases in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the subject's pulse lower than before taking or lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmographic record of them is a weak wavy line showing scarcely any movement of the marker.



No. 5.—Shows condition of the pulse after stimulation by Vino Kolafra, the pulse being normal, the same as in No. 1.

Dr. Leuf's tracings serve to demonstrate that alcohol, opium, cocaine, morphine, etc., are stimulants which merely lend strength and exact a twofold payment from nature's reserve forces for the loan. Therein lies the great drawback in the use of alcohol as a stimulant and excitant, absorbing as it does its stimulant power from the virtal reserve of nature, whereas, in the case of Vino Kolafra the extra amount of energy is furnished by the remedy itself, moulded and generated by nature's own methods. It is merely an addition of fuel to the ever burning fire of nature, and when that addition is consumed the flame of nature subsides to its normal state, leaving no trace whatever of the transpiring of any unusual event. This fact is of the utmost importance and its value can not be overestimated as it will undoubtedly have a considerable bearing in the administration of a stimulant and tonic. Prof. Woodbury specifically drew the attention of the medical students to it. He also recommended the value of Vino Kolafra in restoring the nervous system to its normal condition after an alcoholic debauch, as also for weakness, melancholia, gastric catarrh and drunkard's dyspepsia, predicting that "on account of its sustaining and strengthening effects upon the heart it will be found useful in preventing heart failure." "It is," he further says, "the remedy for the muscular pains and debility following la grippe."

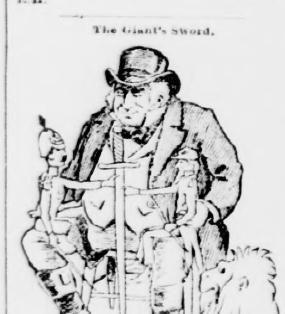
Prof. Woodbury notes that his attention was first called to the products of the African nut by Dr. A. L. Gihon, medical director of the United States Navy, who, in treating several cases of sick-headache and others of nervous debility and impaired digestion, found the remedy of decidedly beneficial value; and Dr. Gihon's observations were subsequently confirmed by Dr. A. Hudson, United States Navy, in a paper published in the Philadelphia Medical Times.

Referring to the extensive use of Vino Kolafra by the athletes of Yale and other colleges during the past season, Prof. Woodbury says: "As athletes find it sustains them during their severe muscular and nervous exercises, it is a fair inference that in wasting diseases it will similarly conserve muscular and nervous force."

These remarkable characteristics exhibited in the action of Vino Kolafra would seem to lend it a distinction in value far beyond that possessed by any other stimulant and tonic, the merits of which are known to us. Its application in sickness and disease will certainly prove a valuable innovation in the science of medicine.

Much has been said about Vino Kolafra, and the scientific and indisputable evidence of the sphygmographic tracings as detailed by Dr. Leuf add only to the cumulative proof of its merits.—E. H.

The Giant's Sword.



MR. BULL.—Yes, my lads, the old sword is in first rate condition, and I'm ready to thrash you if you insist upon it; but for my part I much prefer our present relations, which are more becoming to Christian Powers and more edifying to the world.—J. W. Bengough, in Massey's Magazine.

PLANT DIET.

Some one has thus originally described the menu which must be prepared were one to invite a green plant to dinner: "the soup would be represented by water, the fish by minerals, the joint by carbonic acid gas and the dessert by ammonia."

Plants which contain no chlorophyll, as the green color of plants is called, as, for instance, mushrooms, have quite a different diet; they feed on water, oxygen, minerals, and animal matter.

There are curious differences between the green and the non green plants. The green plants get their food from the soil and air, and from these lifeless matters build up their own living structure.

The non green plants will grow only where there is plenty of animal matter in a state of decay. They inhale oxygen as if they were animals, while the green plants inhaling carbonic acid gas, which is composed of oxygen and carbon, exhale the oxygen and retain the carbon, for food. In the dark, green plants behave like non green plants, and absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid.

There are a number of exceptions, also, to the rule that green plants do not take living food. The parasitic mistletoe, though it has green leaves and could obtain carbon food from the air, yet drinks the sap of the oak or apple-tree on which it grows.

The Venus fly trap, the pitcher plants and the butterworts capture insects by an ingenious arrangement of their leaves, and digest the meal thus secured.

It is these variations from a general rule which prevent the animal kingdoms being separated from the plant kingdom by habits of feeding.

The mushroom presents the distinction that plants do not, like animals, inhale oxygen. These insect-feeding plants bar the way to such a distinction as that plants feed only on inorganic matter.

IF YOU ARE

A lover, don't be too fond.

A husband, don't be miserly, nor flirt with liberty.

A wife, don't be extravagant, nor too exacting, nor unkindly censorious.

A mother, don't be too lenient.

A father, don't be too harsh.

A son or daughter, don't be ashamed of your parentage.

A pastor don't be too dignified, nor too coldly reserved.

A church member, don't be hypercritical of the pulpit.

An employer, don't be afraid of over paying.

An employe, don't be afraid of over working.

A dressmaker, don't delay your work.

A customer, don't delay your pay.

As a salesman, don't overrate your goods.

As a purchaser, don't underrate your purchase.

As a friend, don't be captious.

As a foe, don't be unmerciful.

As a lender, be patient; if a borrower, be prompt.

If you are smart, don't be vain; if dull, don't talk incessantly.

If poor, don't be envious or suspicious; if rich, don't be heartless.

As a giver, don't parade; as a recipient, don't be ungrateful.

ACCIDENTS TO BIRDS.

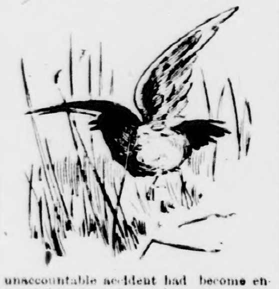
Some Commit Suicide Accidentally by Hanging or Choking.

Many strange accidents have occurred to birds while feeding, says the Cornhill Magazine. An Irish naturalist once observed a dunlin behaving very curiously on the seashore. The bird rose in the air and flew for a short distance, and then alighted and shook its head violently, in a vain endeavor to detach a round lump observable upon its bill. The incumbrance proved to be a cockle which the dunlin had found open and, in innocently attempting to negotiate, had been trapped by it. This kind of bivalve accomplishment no less an authority than Mr. Tegetmier declares to be not at all uncommon on our shores. A white stable cockle recently bore testimony to the veteran naturalist's assertion by capturing a green linnet by one of its toes.

A poor little chaffinch was found dead in the neighborhood of Epsom a short time ago with its lower mandible firmly embedded in the shell of a beach nut, that had become so inextricably fixed that the bird had died from starvation. A hen pheasant was not long since observed by a sportsman flying round and round in the most unaccountable fashion, and on being shot was discovered to have a large oak leaf impaled upon its beak so as to completely obscure its vision.

Herons sometimes choke themselves by attempting to swallow large trout, how large may be judged to some extent from the fact that I recently discovered a bird of this species in whose maw was a large water-rat in a perfect state of preservation. An elder duck has been killed through attempting to swallow a toad, and a bullhead or "miller's thumb" has proved too much for a water rail, a little grebe, and a kingfisher. A member of the last-named species was discovered a season or two back in a Cambridgeshire ditch by some sportsmen, unable to fly except for a short distance, and upon being caught and examined it was found that the bird had a young pike protruding from its gullet. As soon as the fish, which measured no less than 4½ inches, was removed, the kingfisher flew away apparently none the worse for its experience.

Birds that employ hair in the building of their nests sometimes come to grief by hanging, but I should say very seldom indeed in the following singular manner. A gentleman who had a number of colts upon his farm one day noticed a small bird entangled in the long hair of the tail of one of them. The little creature had evidently been in search of material wherewith to line its nest and by some unaccountable accident had become entangled in the unkempt hair of the colt's tail. Cases of birds getting their feet entangled in bits of yarn or string are not at all uncommon, especially in the breeding season, and whenever the victim of this kind of mishap happens to get the impediment fastened in a tree or among stones, death is pretty sure to be the result, unless prompt human aid is forthcoming. In the spring of the year, as everybody knows, the dead leaves of pampas grass fall to the ground and curl up like the shavings from a carpenter's bench. A correspondent mentions finding a poor robin which had accidentally got one of these pieces coiled round its neck so tightly that it was unable to feed and died of starvation.



Prepared.

It was a question in the family why Edith was always so much more welcome than any other niece when she made her weekly call upon Aunt Elinor, who is an invalid. Aunt Elinor can talk very little, and some visitors tire her beyond expression. Edith, on the contrary, seems to leave her exhilarated and refreshed.

"I am no fonder of her than I am of the other nieces," said the invalid one day, when the question was brought up, "but I confess I do like better to see her. She tells me something slowly and gently. She seems to have plenty to say, and never to get flustered in saying it, and there are no pauses when she looks off into vacancy, and makes me feel as if I ought to entertain her."

"Well, Edith," said the girl's mother that night, "how do you manage it? Give us your receipt for talking to an invalid."

Edith blushed.

"I wish I needn't, mamma," she said, somewhat guiltily. "Perhaps it's a silly thing to do, and I ought to be ashamed of it, but to tell the truth, I get it up beforehand."

"What? your conversation?"

"Yes, mamma. I don't dare to depend on thinking of the right thing at the right time, and I used to make such fearful mistakes with Aunt Elinor before I thought of arranging my programme. Once I told her how Tom's dog was run over, and then when I saw it was exciting her I got nervous and said her cat had just been after the canary. I believe it was that very morning I made up my mind to talk by rule next time."

"I shall call you 'Little Thirdly and Fourthly,'" said her mother. "Tell me what you talked about last time."

"Well, I told her about the nasturtiums first: how you sowed them in the window boxes, and how Tom popped some beans in too, and you were so puzzled when the nasturtiums came up beans. Then she laughed, and I got encouraged and passed on to my next heading. That was calico, and I described my new wrapper and told how I got on the ruffle with the figure upside down.

"And then—oh, there were lots more things, but I had them all in my mind, and two or three I saved over for the next time, because the nurse came in and told me my half hour was up. But is it a bad way to do, mamma? It isn't priggish, is it?"

"It's a very good way," said her mother. "It's so good that I think I shall try it myself."—Youth's Companion.

How He Got Along.

"How do you get along with your bicycle?"

"Well," replied the truthful young man, "sometimes one way and sometimes another. Sometimes the bicycle rides me and once in a while I ride the bicycle."

Singing in Tune.

"* * * Another cause of false notes is the bad habit, which so many singers cultivate, of attempting to sing notes out of their reach," says Mme. Emma Nevada, the prima donna, in an article on "Importance of Singing in Tune," in March Ladies' Home Journal. "To sing a high C so that it can scarcely be distinguished from a B natural in alt, is certainly neither artistic, musical nor desirable. Therefore avoid high notes until they are securely within your grasp. Nervousness and fear have also a paralyzing effect upon the vocal chords, and may cause a flatting, which is as unpleasant as it is distressing. When a singer is frightened, therefore, she may sing out of tune, but she must overcome this nervousness if she wishes to succeed. An audience may excuse it on a first appearance, but it should not endure it thereafter. Nervousness and fear must be as completely eradicated from the singer's art as any other bad habit. There is a still further reason for singing out of tune, and this is distinctly in the nature of an excuse for a seemingly inexcusable thing—that is, the fact that there is no universal standard of pitch in music. * * * The need for a universal standard of pitch is desired by all musicians, but by none more fervently than by singers."

SLEEVES OF FASHION.

The Newest Designs Show Some Radical Changes.

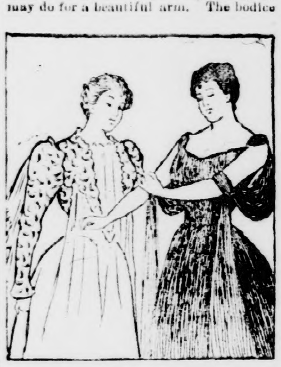
If the present tendencies of modes may be regarded as indications of what the future will bring forth, then spring sleeves will run to actual smallness and skirts be wider than ever.

A tea gown sleeve named for Miss Olga Nethersole, the English actress, wrinkles over the arms like a loose glove and is so long that it covers the hand to the knuckles. At the outside seam of this a frill of lace or plaited chiffon is inserted to hang and flutter like the fringe of an Indian's legging. The wrist portion is bell shaped, which is a capital arrangement for disguising a too thin hand, and the floating lace at the outside seam takes away from the severity of the sleeve's snugness.

But speaking of actresses, it is really to their influence we owe the reform now shown in scattered instances, and that threatens soon to sway all sleeves.

The evening gowns at present being worn at the best theaters have, in the majority of cases, short puff sleeves modeled after those worn during the Directoire period and not a great deal larger.

In "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" Miss Neilson wears a pair of sleeves that may be said to have made the hit of the piece. They form part of a black spangled gauze gown such as the stage always associates with wickedness, and are a revelation as to what simple draping may do for a beautiful arm. The bodice of this gown is very decollette back and front and is kept on the shoulders by a narrow spangled band. Another similar to it encircles the bare arm just below the elbow, like a bracelet, and through this, underneath, goes a long scarf of the spangled gauze, looping loosely between the bracelet band and the armhole, where it is sewed in, and hanging from the elbow in a long flowing end. The effect is bizarre, of course, but in Miss Neilson's case it is extremely becoming.



A few of the newest evening gowns shown by the smart dressmakers are also without sleeves, a graceful little fall of lace or artificial flowers at the shoulder taking their place. Even where there are sleeves there is an evident desire to show as much of a pretty arm as possible. To accomplish this the bodice is often made very low at the shoulders, or is held on only with a strap, the short puff sleeve hanging away below the arm.

With The Children.

The shoes of a small child must be very carefully chosen. An ill fitting boot upon a tender foot is the most frequent source of corns, bunions and enlarged joints. A child's shoes should have broad soles of the extension pattern and no heels at all. They should be made of soft but not thin leather, and they should be laced rather than buttoned, as laced boots afford more support to the ankle.

The little maid had been ill and had struggled slowly through the early stages of convalescence. She had taken "nourishing" broths and "nourishing" jellies until her soul was weary within her. One morning she electrified the family by sitting bolt upright in bed and saying:

"I want you all to take notice. I am not going to take any more nourishment. I'm hungry and I want my meals, and not another mouthful of nourishment will I eat."

If the baby is even ordinarily healthy, he should have his daily airing, no matter what the state of the weather. From the first time he is taken out, his constitutional should be religiously observed. To take him out on some days and keep him at home on others is to pave the way for all sorts of illness. The child will be much more liable to take cold who is kept in doors on some days than the one who goes out every day.

Small girls wear fetching coats these winter days. They are long, rippling affairs which hang from a straight, narrow yoke. The enormous sleeves end in deep cuffs, and very wide collars cover them half way to the waist. They are made of the boucle cloth in various colors, and are trimmed indifferently with fur or lace.

She is a wise mother who allots to each of her children a single bed. From the time the baby occupies the crib alone on through childhood he should have a bed to himself. Such pretty little affairs of white iron and brass come for the nursery that it is hard to resist them even apart from hygienic considerations.

WHY SOME TEACHERS FAIL.

They are lazy.
They neglect details.
They use poor judgment.
They complain too much.
They have no eye to order.
They are not polite enough.
They do not try to improve.
They fail to have new ideas.
They are easily discouraged.
They underrate the business.
They fail to manage with tact.
They over-estimate themselves.
They do not study the children.
They keep away from the pupils.
They attend no teachers' meetings.
They are stingy toward themselves.
They are rusty and without ambition.
They have too much outside business.
They hope to get along without effort.
They are penny wise and pound foolish.
They are trying to go into something else.
They fail to use such ideas as they have.
They think the school was made for them.

A SHARP-WITTED CAT.

How He Got Rid of a Dinner Which Didn't Suit His Taste.

A correspondent of the London Spectator reports a clever trick of a black Persian cat, by the name of Prin. One of his peculiarities is a disrelish of meats unless they are roasted. The cook undertook to break him off this foolish whim. In short, she determined to starve it out of him.

She set before him a saucer of boiled meat. Prin turned away from it in disgust. "Very well," said the cook, "it is that or nothing."

For three days the cat went hungry, the boiled meat remaining untouched. But on the fourth morning the cook found the saucer empty.

"Ah, Prin," she said, "so you have come to your meat."

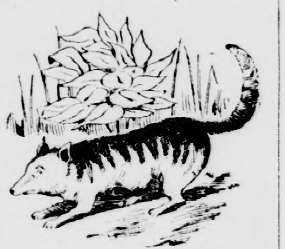
That day the cat fared sumptuously on roast beef with plenty of gravy. But on Saturday, when the potboard under the dresser was cleaned, the cook found in one of the stewpans the boiled meat; which had remained three days in Prin's saucer. The cat had been too sharp for her.

"I know this story to be true," concludes the correspondent.

THE FUNNY PLATYPUS.

An Egg-Laying Mammal From the Wilds of Australia.

One of the oddest of the many queer and unique creatures that inhabit the antipodean wilds is an animal about the shape and size of the American raccoon. He is not a curiosity on account of his shape or size, or because he resembles the coon and lives in Australia, where all nature is topsy turvy, but because of a remarkable habit the female of his species has of laying eggs and hatching them after the manner of birds. This queer egg laying animal, the only creature of the kind on earth, so far as the zoologists know, is called a platypus. It inhabits the deer forests of the river bottoms of both Australia and New Zealand, and, it is said, has many of the characteristics which distinguish the beaver tribe. The platypus is not a common animal even in its native haunts, and it is yearly becoming rare, because of the war which has been waged against it on account of the continuous dread of the harmless little creature, because its habits deviate so widely from those generally noted in furcovered, four footed creatures.



A FAITHFUL DOG.

Sent to Help a Dying Man, He Performs His Duty.

The intelligence of the shepherd dog and his faithfulness to man were demonstrated in a remarkable way in connection with the death of Charles Gillen, a native of Providence, R.I., who was killed in Montana two months ago by the discharge of his revolver. On May 2 he went out on a buying trip and was in the Big Hole country, 110 miles from Butte City. He bought a lot of sheep and cattle, and was going further into the country to visit other ranches. He usually paid for his purchases with checks, but when he went to ranches so far from business centers he could make better terms for cash, because of the inconvenience of traveling to get checks cashed. He had taken some $6,000 with him on this trip, and for protection carried a revolver. Some two miles from the nearest ranch he had occasion to make a stop in the sage brush. His revolver he had dropped into one of his "chaps," as the hip boots worn by the riders in that country are called. As he remounted his horse the revolver was discharged. He had dropped the pistol in the "chaps" with the muzzle up, and the hammer hit against the horn of the saddle. A ball was sent up through his groin, and, passing upward through his body, came out behind one of his shoulders. He fell to the ground, but rallied, and, mortally wounded though he was, he once more climbed into the saddle, but could not sit on his horse. Fainting from loss of blood, he tumbled out of the saddle a second time. When he revived his shepherd dog was over him, acting as though fully aware of the serious nature of what had happened. The dog was one of two which Gillen had trained to herd horses and cattle. Realizing that he was probably mortally wounded, and that prompt assistance must be obtained if the slightest chance he had of surviving was to be made the most of, Gillen told the dog to "go to McVey's ranch." This was the nearest ranch, and one from which he might expect help to be sent as soon as they could know of the accident. There were other ranches in the surrounding country, but assistance might be obtained more quickly from this one. The dog whined and cried, and showed a desire to stay by his master's side, but Gillen scolded and told the dog to run the horse to McVey's. Finally the dog started the horse ahead of him, and made a bee line for the ranch mentioned. On the way the horse fell in with a band of fifty other horses, but the dog cut him out and ran him at full speed to the ranch. On arriving in sight of the ranch the dog began barking to attract attention, and when the dog and riderless horse arrived at the place the people knew something had happened to Gillen. As soon as the dog saw the blood on the saddle was noticed he turned and excitedly manifested a desire that the ranchmen should hasten back to where Gillen lay. Horses were quickly mounted, and the horsemen had difficulty in keeping the dog in sight, so great was the animal's haste to return to the side of his wounded master. Gillen was still alive when his friends reached him.

A Notable Archaeological Event.

The French Government has just obtained from the Shah of Persia the most advantageous concession ever granted to another nation, at least from an archaeological point of view. For fifty thousand francs they have gained the exclusive privilege of searching for antiquities over the entire extent of the Persian kingdom. It is known that several great cities belonging to biblical times lie buried in the sandy plains of Iran. The excavations undertaken by Dr. Dieulafoy resulted in the discovery of a marvelous subterranean city at Shushan, in a finer state of preservation than even Pompeii, and of a far greater antiquity. The colored bricks and the bas-reliefs of archers of the royal guard belonging to all the races of Persia and Asia Minor, of life-size, which are at present in the Louvre, come from the Palace of Artaxerxes at Shushan. But, startling as this discovery was, it is but a feeble indication of the treasures buried beneath the soil. The excavations will take place in the presence of a delegate of the Persian Government, who will be sent with no other object than to aid the French savants. All objects in gold and silver will belong of right to the Shah. But the French has the right to purchase the half of them at a valuation, and if the Persian chose to sell the other half it will have the priority over all purchasers. The French delegates may take casts and mouldings of all statutes, inscriptions, etc., not specified as belonging to them.

NOSES AND SMELLING.

Some physiologists assert that the olfactory nerves are destitute of the power of sensation, otherwise than to detect odors.

The membranes covering the interior of the nostrils are of two kinds, the schneiderian, or lower, and the olfactory, or upper.

The movements of the nose and the muscles which cluster around it generally impart a disagreeable expression to the face.

The external prominence of the nose in man is due to the arrangement and formation of the cartilages attached to the nasal bones.

The Roman nose was so called from the fact that it first came into prominence as a characteristic of the conquerors of the world.

Most wild animals are fond of perfume. Lions and tigers in captivity take a special delight in odors, such as those of roses and violets.

In many Greek portrait busts the nose descends straight from the forehead, without any intermediate cavity or mark of division.

Among the Mongolians, Indians and Negroes, the internal cavities of the nose are more largely developed than among the Caucasians.

The Semitic nose is not, as generally supposed, peculiar to Hebrews. The same type of nose is possessed by several nations of the Orient.

The nostrils of all birds are located on the back of the bill, and in most birds are so protected by hairs or feathers as to be almost invisible.

Only the three highest classes of animals have what may properly be called a nose. All the rest have simply a breathing and smelling apparatus.

The lower part of the nose does not perceive the sensation of smell; the power of perceiving odors resides in the upper part of the nasal cavity.

Attila, the Hun, had a nose much larger than was common among his people. It was, however, of the snub variety, the nostrils opening directly forward.

The mole's sense of smell is very keen. As he has no eyes worth mentioning, he must depend on his nose to inform him of the whereabouts of his prey.

It is a singular fact that dogs dislike most odors that are disagreeable or offensive to man. The smell of ammonia, for example, will drive a dog almost wild.

"Nosology" is not, as some might suppose, the science of noses. The term comes from two Greek words and signifies the scientific classification of diseases.

The tapir's snout is an extension of his nose. This singular animal is regarded by some naturalists as the intermediate class between the elephant and the pig.

The Chinese nose is of a different type from the Japanese. The Japanese big nose showed its superiority to the Chinese snub during the late war in Eastern Asia.

Alexander the Great had a straight nose. It was rather more prominent than usual, and toward the latter part of his short life became red from his dissipated habits.

There are ducts leading from the corners of the eye to the nasal cavities, by which the tears are carried away. People who are crying always blow their noses.

It is said that Napoleon, when he needed a man for a sudden emergency, generally chose a soldier with a good Roman nose. He was seldom deceived in his choice of nose.

HOW MICA IS MINED.

Scenes at Bakersville, the Center of the Industry in North Carolina.

The mica business is so commonplace and affords such a small show of machinery that it is no surprise for a stranger to be skeptical when told of its actual magnitude. It requires no capital to set one going on the road to fortune; all that is needed is to own or get control of a deposit. It can be mined cheaply as the labor of this region is low. The mountain nobleman who owns one of these yielding deposits does not, as a general thing, betray his identity by wearing fine "store" clothes, but is oftener disguised in home-made jeans, and this not in vulgar profusion. It is nothing uncommon to meet in the road a man worth $20,000 whose entire wardrobe, outside of his good strong boots, would not bring ten cents at auction.

The dealers who handle mica occupy little shacks, which are amply furnished with a crude work-bench and a pair of shears. This is all that is needed; a million dollars would not secure a better outfit.

Mica is a mineral, but of the many millions who spend hours looking at the glowing fire through the little windows in the stove, few know where that thin transparent glass, whose durability mocks the fusion of the most intense heat, came from. At least few people know that it is dug from the earth and how it looks in its crude state. The wild and apparent worthless mountain region of which Bakersville is the metropolis, is the main source of supply for the United States. This town looks as though it might have been built of mica, or else stood on the site of a ruined city that was erected of it, so plentiful are the shining particles everywhere.

Mica is found in all sorts of blocks of various thicknesses and shapes, and can be split and resplit almost ad infinitum, or until it becomes the thin, transparent, flexible wafer of commerce. It is imbedded in or scattered through the feldspar in blocks large and small, and is blasted from the rocks with dynamite. The purer veins are found between walls of slate. It is taken from mines to the little shops, split into thin sheets, trimmed into regular shapes and prepared for the market.—Philadelphia Times.

Regarding Our Fellow Men.

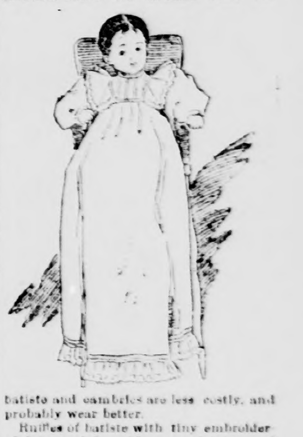
Human lives have their perspective aspect as much has external nature. In regarding our fellow men, it is due to invest them with the feature which, in pictures, we consider as essential for our right seeing—a perspective. A portrait are limited to a fore ground would not please, and people gain as much as pictures do by a recognition of incidents apart from the plane of the near and present. He who has the art to endow the inexpressive, enigmatical silhouettes that men appear, as commonly seen, with a moral perspective, finds no life lacking in interest. For in these hidden personalities are vistas of memory and sunlit hills of hope; the arena of conflict with the signals of victory, or the dust and confusion of a defeat that God knows about; valleys of humiliation and sorrow, heights of gladness and success; and always the far horizon line that throws into relief the human figure, and lends it a peculiar dignity. Though these things are not noted in detail, it can be remembered that with varied lights and shadings they exist. Thus we shall be checked from exercising a spirit of indifference and depreciation toward man, for whose right estimate more than we can compass must be taken into account.

A DRESS FOR BABY.

White Nainsook is the Softest Fabric for Infant's Wear.

Baby with his bishop sleeves is right in the fashion. The epaulet trimming, too, is up to date, but may be omitted if a simpler gown is desired.

White nainsook is the softest and daintiest fabric for infant's wear, but batiste and cambrics are less costly, and probably wear better.



Ruffles of batiste with tiny embroidered dots in pink or blue are dainty, and with a bit of ribbon of the same color forming bows on the shoulder make a charming effect.

Perfuming the Skin.

From Paris comes the news that perfumes have been restored to favor.

The use of hypodermic injections of violet extract is the latest freak of the Parisienne. This method is said to impart a lasting fragrance to the skin. It is already quite easy to select among the women at receptions those who are addicted to this habit.

The plan originated with a Paris druggist, who communicated it to a few well-known women. They confided in others, who in turn told their friends. Now, it is asserted, half the society women in the gay city use the needle and the delicate extract.

This is all the more surprising from the fact that until very recently the use of scents has been considered exceedingly bad form. Women of refined taste avoided everything in that line except a delicate sachet powder which was allowed to find a place in the handkerchief box and clothes closet. Most Parisian whims find enthusiastic supporters here, however, and it is very probable that with the American morphine fiend and cologne drinker we shall have the perfume faddist.

Extracts have increased in value, and exorbitant prices are asked for so called "permanent fragrance." The favorite distilled odors are violet and lavender. Horrible to relate, musk is being wafted abroad, and a new mixture of this penetrating scent is known as "Frou Frou" sachet.

Every woman who uses perfume of any kind has her favorite. The one rule is that there must be no mixing of odors. The contents of hypodermic syringes, sachet bags, atomizers and toilet water bottles must be one familiar perfume.

RIDING ON A SUNBEAM.

A New Invention for Carrying Sound Without Wires.

When walking through the laboratory of the "Volta Bureau" with Dr. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, I picked up on one of the shelves a piece of pine board about half an inch thick and 8 inches square. Out of the center of it extended a speaking tube, which apparently rested against a thin disk of bright metal sunk into the opposite side. This metal was like a silver mirror, and was about as large around as the bottom of a tumbler. I asked Dr. Bell what it was, and he told me that it was a perfected instrument whose original construction enabled him to project his voice from one point to another through the medium of a sunbeam. It enabled him, in other words, to send sounds along a ray of light without the aid of an electric wire. He took the instrument and put the tube to his mouth, holding the mirror so that it caught the sun and cast a little shadow disk of light on the opposite wall. Then by breathing slightly he made this shadow decrease and diminish, and assume various shapes by the action of his breath against the mirror diaphragm.

"That shows you," said he, "how the action of the diaphragm is carried along the ray. Now, if you will put a little bottle with some soot in it where that shadow is on the wall, and speak into the tube, you will find that the sound will travel along that ray of light, and by having a receiver connected with the bottle, one would be able to hear what you are saying. We have spoken by this means to and from points 200 yards apart, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that speech may be sent along a beam of light for great distances. In our experiment in in this we first used selenium, a very rare substance, and very sensitive to light. We have found, however, that we can produce very good results with common soot, and the discoveries may yet be made which will make such an invention commercially practicable."

Lettuce Growing.

Cos lettuce is seldom seen in the markets, and I suppose this is only so because there is not sufficient demand for it to make its growing profitable. Still, I believe if the markets could be supplied with such a delicious article as I grow, and so easily grow, for my own use, that the demand would increase. I have grown the Trianon and the Paris White and decidedly prefer the latter, though both are good. I transplant it in rows, about six inches apart in the rows and as soon as the leaves are of good size, I gather them together and slip a little rubber band around them, about midway between base and top. This compacts them and they blanch finely and rapidly. Often the head, which is long and slender, will take on a corkscrew shape. The past season I had heads ten inches long, most beautifully blanched, tender and delicate and so crispy that a leaf would break like a pipe stem if it should be bent. So far as my observation goes, it remains edible quite as long, or longer than the ordinary head lettuce. I certainly commend it to every amateur gardener.—E. G. Fowler.

A curious circumstance illustrating the difference in speed between sound, which travels through the air, and electricity, through wire as its guide and conductor, occurred in California. A certain powder works blew up in a town while a railway telegraph operator was telegraphing to another in a neighboring town. At the instant of the occurrence he telegraphed the news to the operator, who, sixty seconds afterwards, heard the report of the explosion. He knew it had occurred by wire just one minute before he heard the report. Sound travels at about the rate of 1140 feet per second, while electricity accomplished 180,000 miles in the same short period of time.

"D & L" MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave almost instant and permanent relief. —J. B. MOORE M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price 25c. | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Burn Half

the coal and wood you now use by purchasing the LYONS' FUEL SAVER AND HEAT RADIATOR. Saves at least Forty per cent of Fuel. A perfect heat arrester and protector from fire. The only radiator with return fire on the market, covered by patent. Why burn two loads when one will give same heat?

Testimonials and proofs of claims from local agent.

A. H. B. SPERLING,
Qu'Appelle Station.

THE LEADING
SHOE STORE IN TOWN.
G. M. BAILEY,
DEALER IN
LEATHER (Wholesale or Retail), HEMP, KNIVES and FURNISHINGS, SHOE LACES (Porpoise), PEGS, SHOE POLISH (Liquid and Paste), Etc., Etc.
REPAIRING LEATHER AND RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.
Remember the place, Opposite the C. P. R. Depot, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, March 17, 1896.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, March 11	5	—10
Thursday, March 12	6	—17
Friday, March 13	15	— 1
Saturday, March 14	19	0
Sunday, March 15	54	2
Monday, March 16	28	8
Tuesday, March 17	27	12

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	SE 14	SE 2	E 8
Thursday	S 8	S 10	S 24
Friday	SE 1	N 6	SW 12
Saturday	W 6	W 10	SW 1
Sunday	W 3	NW 14	NW 16
Monday	calm	SW 6	NW 12
Tuesday	W 6	SW 18	N 11

Local and General

—Moose Jaw now holds the hockey championship of Assiniboia

—You will do well to wait and see Mr. J. P. Beauchamp's spring stock.

—The Vidette is now issued in the joint interests of Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head.

—The Rev. J. P. Sergeant will hold afternoon service at Mr. A. Webster's on 22d inst., at 3.15 p.m

—A British-Egyptian expedition has started to occupy Dongola and check the advance of the Dervishes

—Mr. W. E. Cooper, representing the Ferguson Co. wholesale stationers, Winnipeg, was in town on Saturday.

—Ballington Booth, the Salvation Army seceder, has named his new religious organization "God's American Volunteers."

—Mr. Gus Bersea, who attended the grand lodge meeting of the A.O.U.W., held at Winnipeg last week, returned Saturday.

—Rev. T. G. Beal, of Grenfell, has been appointed editor of the Church Messenger, instead of Rev. Mr. Mitton, who is leaving the diocese.

—What with the yelping of the coyotes in winter, and the unearthly yowls of the Tom cats in the spring, the rest of the weary is sadly broken.

—His Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle is holding special mission services in Winnipeg at All Saints'. The services are largely attended.

—John O'Neil, of Brandon, severed his wind pipe on Saturday and ushered himself into the Great Beyond. He leaves a wife and seven children. Poverty was the cause.

—A cable dispatch from London to New York brings the news that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is dangerously ill at Jeypore, India. The nature of his illness is not stated.

—A London dispatch dated March 13, says: The Canadian minister of agriculture had an interview with the secretary of state, for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and has urged that the evidence is conclusive that Canadian cattle are free from disease and stated that Canada is confidently expecting that the existing restrictions should be removed rather than permanized. Chamberlain promised the imperial government would carefully consider the matter.

—Mr. W. B. Sheppard, late manager of the Brassey farm, was in Winnipeg Tuesday, en route to England.

—Rev. A. Waddell, one of the poineers of Presbyterianism in western Canada, died at Blenheim, Ont., on the 12th inst.

—For the future, holders of fire insurance policies will not be required to pay the cost of adjustment in case of fire, this will be paid by the several companies.

—The free-for-all trot at Dufferin park, Toronto, on Wednesday, 11th inst., was won by Dick French, the horse formerly owned by the late James Scott, of Qu'Appelle.

—Jonas Oddson, of Selkirk, while cutting wood on Saturday, had the misfortune to have a tree fall on him, smashing his face in a frightful manner. His condition is critical.

—On Monday last, Nankivill, the would-be murderer of Supt Glenwright and William Smith, in Winnipeg, was sentenced to spend the remainder of his days at Stony Mountain.

—A Washington dispatch says, from observations taken there is no danger of the comet striking the earth. The comet is now travelling in a southerly direction and growing fainter. It will probably disappear in about a month.

—Mail advices from Australian ports say that the heat is fearful. In Sydney eighty people died in one day, and in Queensland the thermometer reached 113 in the shade. The crops are ruined and cattle are dying for the want of fodder and water.

—A Californian exchange says: Snow balling has been a popular amusement this week in the northern citrus belt. Plug hats suffered in San Francisco. Rain, hail, snow and high winds have prevailed all along the coast and have been accompanied by extreme cold east of the mountains.

—Mr. Sidney Bagg, of Lorlie, had a narrow escape with his life a few days ago. While cleaning a revolver he forgot having put a cartridge in the cylinder. In some way he discharged the cartridge, the bullet grazing his forehead. The powder so affected his eyes that thus far he cannot see from either.—Wolseley Echo.

—A former resident of Winnipeg has sent a sample of ore from the Kootenay country to the general passenger department of the C.P.R., taken from a mine newly opened near Sandon, and which in bulk assays $4,000 per ton, and he writes that in the same neighborhood, and also in the Lardean district, quite close to the main line, near Revelstoke, several very rich findings have been located and that it is expected by the time the snow flies that operations on a very extensive scale will be the rule all over the Kootenay country.—Nor'-Wester.

—In the wheat market at Winnipeg during the past week, the receipts were considerably increased by reason, no doubt, of seeding time being so close at hand. From 48 to 50c per bushel was the usual range for No. 1 hard in most country markets, according to freight rates. Lower grades did not hold as steady as high grades, and the tendency for low grades was weaker, particularly for damaged grain, which is considered risky to handle as the season advances and the weather gets warmer. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended March 7, were 168,603 bushels; shipments, 106,384 bushels; in store, 3,693,599 bushels.

Gold Discovered.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., March 17.—The report of gold discovered at Birch Hills, near Prince Albert, appears to have been materialized. R. J. McKenzie, son of Wm. McKenzie, contractor, who came here about a month ago returned last week with an expert, who pronounces that gold exists in paying quantities. The townspeople are greatly exited and large crowds have gone out to the spot. A great many claims have already been staked. The discovery was made on a farm owned by Mr. Cadwalder who is now in England.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

We Would Have a Better Town,

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS.

SIR—I take the liberty of asking you for a small space in your valuable paper to reply to the article headed "Don't Support the Sweat Shops," in your issue of Feb. 20. Now, if our town merchants would sell their goods at a less profit than what they do, the people would not need to send away to the city of Toronto, to the big stores, for their supplies; but when people can save 50 per cent on goods, after paying freight or express, our town merchants cannot expect to get the surrounding locality to patronize them. From what I can see our merchants are cutting their own throats; they don't want to give a mechanic a chance to live. Let them handle their own goods and leave the tinker and the harness maker and the hardware man's goods alone and we will have a better town; mechanics must send away for supplies when the merchants are trying to drive them out of town by handling their goods, and you all must admit that it takes all classes to make a town. The reason I speak thus is because I once was a tradesman and I was driven out of town by the general store handling all sorts of goods in my line, and yours will just starve all your different branches of business out and your town will soon be no good. I have been watching your town for the last four years and it is fast coming to this, if your general stores don't just handle their own goods and leave the others alone. In conclusion, I will say unless they stop it the mechanics will have to combine with the farmers and send away for their supplies, and take the average of your mechanics and it means on the whole a loss to your town of $4 0 or $5 0 a year, helping it on to ruin.

A. MAK.

Qu'Appelle Station, Feb. 25.

All There Save Two.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS:

SIR—The morning of March 10th dawned bright and clear. Everything was favorable for the coming event. It was the day set apart for holding a meeting of all those interested in the formation of a Liberal association at Indian Head. And the party have every reason to be encouraged. As far as could be ascertained, all but two of those expected were present.

Now, had the place of meeting been less pretentious, it might have been crowded. But Indian Head has a fair sized town hall, and the extravagant number of seats provided has frequently been the subject of comment. The throng of Liberals looked lonesome. Yet be it reiterated, two of their's always were unavoidably absent.

After talking about the comet, the creamery; poor John Stephen's sore leg and other important business, the meeting went home. A little dissatisfaction was expressed that the party had been put to the expense of hiring such a large hall. There are always grumblers in every crowd, but it was satisfactorily explained that had there been enough interested in the object of the meeting, and the hall constructed of smaller dimensions, it might have been crowded.

After all, perhaps it was the number of empty seats which made the crowd look small. Still, they were all there except two.

CORRESPONDENT.

Indian Head, March 19.

The Registration of Vets.

To the Editor of The Progress.

SIR—Will you kindly allow me space in your well conducted paper to refer to the subject of registration of veterinary surgeons in the Northwest Territories. I believe the ordinance distinctly states that no persons except those holding a diploma or certificate from some college or other duly qualified association empowered by law to grant such diplomas, shall be entitled to registration. However, it appears that our Northwest executive, in their wisdom, have taken it upon themselves to grant a license to all who may apply, provided they can prove that before the 31st of December, 1892, they had administered some Epsom salts or some other peculiar nostrum to sick cows or other quadrupeds. Such proceedings as those above referred to might suffice during the dark ages, but are very much contrary to reason and intelligence in the present enlightened age.

The parties, after having received their license to practise, go on their doubtful pilgrimage with a bottle of aconite in one pocket and a copy of Kendall's book on spavin cure in the other; and to look at them one would think that all the wisdom of Williams, Perceval and other eminent authorities on veterinary science was centred in their empty craniums. The Agriculture and Art association of Ontario may close their college, as those wise men of the west, not of the east, can turn out more veterinary surgeons in a week than the college can in six years. I am not a veterinary surgeon, but nevertheless I consider it a disgrace that the names of disqualified men should appear on the register and allow them the same privileges as those who make a thorough study of veterinary science The executive should appoint a board of examiners composed of three properly qualified veterinary surgeons, each holding a diploma from the Ontario veterinary college, of whom there are several in the Territories, to meet at Regina every three months, so that those desirous of veterinary honors could appear before them for examination.

I am satisfied that the above remarks will be cheerfully endorsed by all intelligent stockmen.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Indian Head, March 14, 1896.

To the Editor of The Progress.

SIR—Having occasion to spend a few days in the vicinity of Lorne, and seeing the letter from one of the four bachelors of that district signed "Fair Play," I was led to ask, Can nothing be done to allay such irritability over little matters? and I ventured to suggest that an effort be made to induce a few of the young ladies who are willing to come out west with the idea of settling in life, to call at Lorne and see for themselves the four bachelors spoken of by Fair Play; but I was told that already one of the four, whose ideas were in advance of the times, had long ago been favored with a visit by one—only one—and that after spending a week or more returned all the way to Uncle Sam's territory, resolved not to marry yet. Now, I do think the least the bachelors can do is to drive to the track and meet them; and indeed, be gallant and not send for them and allow them to travel thirty miles on the mail stage with a stranger. This speaks rather bad for a man who can pay 100 cents on the dollar and drive his own buggy and pair Could any of your numerous readers suggest anything for the good of these bachelors of promise? If so, it would be a real boon and as oil poured upon the troubled waters.

A SYMPATHIZER.

To the Editor of The Progress:

SIR—In reply to "Fair Play," in your issue of the 5th inst., I consider if he is a gentleman, he will retract his statements, like his brother bachelor did last week, as they are far from the truth, and would suggest that he in future go to a reliable source for his information.

JUSTICE.

Lorlie, March 9.

Moths
DO NOT INJURE THE GOODS OF THE MERCHANT WHO ADVERTISES.

BY RAIL, Stage, Ocean, LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

Chickney Chirpings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

For several years we have held our Sunday services in our farmhouses. The first one was held at Mr. Dixon's house, on Feb. 22, 1886 It was conducted by Mr. Samuel Chipperfield. The next one was held a fortnight later at the residence of Mr. Chipperfield, Mr. William Dixon taking the service These fortnightly services were held until December 11 1896, when Messrs. H. and J. Teece offered to conduct a service every fortnight at Mr. Sandon's house. Thus, instead of having a fortnightly service, we had a weekly one. Then came the sad death of Mr Dixon. Mr. John Teece, who now conducted the services by himself, was requested to fill his place. This he did, and from that time until now, he has three services and Mr. Chipperfield one, in four weeks When the services first started, only eight or ten came. This number gradually increased, until now we often have as many as sixty. At last the farmhouses became too small, and on the 8th inst., the first service was held in the new schoolhouse. Although the weather was rather rough, quite a number came to hear Mr. John Teece, who preached the opening sermon After this the services will be held every Sunday, at 2 30.

Mr. James Peever, who left here last fall for Michigan, was married in Ogemaw a few weeks ago. The bride is a widow, named Mrs. Peever. We wish the happy couple every success.

Quite a large number of hogs are sent from here to Wolseley. The cash price is only 4½c per pound.

Mrs. W. H. Garratt, of Grenfell, is spending a few days in this district.

Edgeley Echoes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The proprietor of the Stony Ride farm has some very fine matched teams, which should be a lesson to many to breed to nothing but the best.

The debate that was to take place at the school on Friday last, was a failure, owing to one of the captains deserting.

The football boys have the site for their hall decided on, and the building is to be proceeded with at once.

Some of the farmers in this settlement intend emigrating to Lake Dauphin district this spring.

The familiar sound of the steam threshing is to be heard on Edgeley farm.

Mr. Wm. Bell of Griswold, Man., is visiting friends in Edgeley.

Lorlie Lispings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. A. Cantelon, builder and contractor, has been awarded the contract of the Foster school house. The school board met at the residence of Mr. T. Pallister on Tuesday, when all sealed tenders were opened and Mr. Cantelon's bid accepted.

Our enterprising merchant is selling coal oil at 38c. We wish him every success and hope he has come to stay. If we get our harness and blacksmith shops opened this summer, we will be independent of the outside world.

Mr. W. Hardman, manager of the ball rooms, in company with Miss Newbey, gave their friends here a flying visit on Wednesday, and have taken up their residence for the time being at the Bank View farm.

Mr. L. J. Ashley, commercial traveller for Adam's Bros.'s, was here on Wednesday. Our merchant and Mr. Ashley must be old school chums, for they seem to be very intimate friends.

Who was the young man from Kenlis who lost his way on the return trip and found it necessary to spend the night at Abernethy? Better bring your lantern along.

Mr. J. D. Cantelon has secured a quantity of choice pork, and will probably ship the same east about the end of the month.

We don't expect spring to open here until the debate on the school question is over. Great indications of a late spring.

Mr. T. Stilborn left on Tuesday for Qu'Appelle Station. Wonder what Tom can be going out there for?

We were pleased to be favored with a call recently from Mr. J. Franks, merchant, of Pheasant Forks.

Christian Endeavor.

The Territorial Christian Endeavor and Sunday School convention for 1896 will be held in Regina April 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. Effort is being put forth to make it eminently successful both in numbers and in the quality of its programme. The central committee have obtained the consent of many successful and earnest workers throughout the Territories to have their names entered on the programme of papers and addresses. Rev. R G. MacBeth, M.A., of St. Agustine church, Winnipeg, one of the most successful workers and preachers in the west, will be present to speak at the evening meetings and to help in the discussions. The hearty co-operation of all the Sunday school and Endeavor societies of your town is expected and required to make the convention the help and inspiration it ought to be in the Territories. One hundred delegates to the convention will give a round trip for single fare. The executive desire to make over the hundred and look to each district to send its proper quota. Let delegates buy their tickets at the starting point for regular rate, obtaining from the agent a receipt, which, endorsed by convention secretary, will give a free passage home, provided that one hundred are secured. Over twenty-five delegates will secure a one-and-one-third rate. Now, let there be a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether to make this gathering a success! Rally, Sunday school workers and Christian endeavorers! JOHN DOBBIN, Convention Secretary, Regina.

A rebutting argument.—Gent—Look here how you have swindled me over these pants. Why they have shrunk to half their length. Dealer—How can you say so? Didn't I let you have them at half-price?—Hausfreund.

Remarkable "Hold Up."

One of the most remarkable holdups that ever occured in Chicago took place a few nights ago on Ashland boulevard, the most aristocratic street on the west side. The victim, James W. Sheridan, a wealthy brewer, was relieved of a gold watch, about $500 in cash and a pin valued at $200. The robbery was committed by three men, one of whom held a revolver against Sheridan's abdomen, while another pressed a gun against his side. The third man did the collecting. While the robbery was going on several of Sheridan's friends passed by and said: "Good evening, Mr. Sheridan." The victim, persuaded by the revolvers held against his body, returned the salutation in cheerful tones, and the friends thinking he was talking with the three men went on their way and left Sheridan to be robbed. The robbery was committed on a busy street under the glare of an electric lamp. When it was all over the three men ran away and there is little chance of catching them.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

—R. B. Taylor, of Grenfell, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Northwest government with about 1300 bottles of strychnine. This will be delivered at Regina, and from there it will be distributed to the several districts.

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THE GREAT
Family Medicine of the Age.
Taken Internally, It Cures
Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.
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No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—Salem Observer.

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Cincinnati Dispatch.

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It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Newport News.

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Where there is such a fine display

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No! Where is that?

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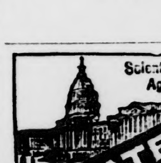

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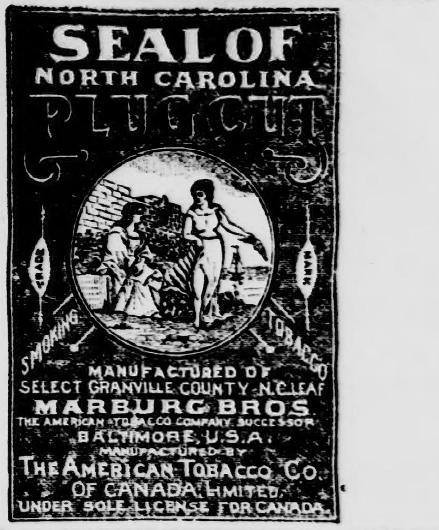

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